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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/942,387	08/30/2001	Jean Pierre Bertin	PF000085	9716
75	90 12/21/2004		EXAM	INER
Joseph S. Tripoli			KNOLL, CLIFFORD H	
THOMSON mu	Iltimedia Licensing, Inc			
Two Independence Way			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
P.O. Box 5312			2112	
Princeton, NJ	08543			

DATE MAILED: 12/21/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Applicati n N .	Applicant(s)			
	09/942,387	PIERRE BERTIN ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Clifford H Knoll	2112			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Peri df rR ply	ears nth covershetwithth c	rresp ndence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply 1 If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timed within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 O	<u>ctober 2004</u> .				
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ⊠ This	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.				
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims					
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o					
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomplicated any not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct and the same of the	epted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Section is required if the drawing(s) is object.	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage			
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:				

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DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is responsive to communication filed 10/04/04. Currently, claims 1-7 are pending.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

1. Claim 1 rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 09/943746.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claim 2 of the copending application anticipates each element of instant claim 1.

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Claim R jections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1 and 3-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hannah (US 5784581), in view of Meirsman (US 6636923).

Regarding claim 1, Hannah discloses first connector (e.g., Fig. 5, "48") and second connector (e.g., Fig. 5, "56") and the switch (e.g., Fig. 7, "72") switching the apparatus to a master mode of operation in relation to the peripheral apparatus in case the absence of the master apparatus is detected, and a slave mode, permitting communication between the apparatus and master apparatus when the master apparatus is detected. Hannah discloses detecting activity to determine presence, but does not expressly mention the use of a supply voltage as the means to detect the master apparatus; however, Meirsman discloses detecting the presence of the master apparatus by detecting a supply voltage (e.g., col. 4, lines 7-10). It would have been obvious to combine Meirsman with Hannah, because Meirsman teaches the advantages of switching a reconfigurable USB bus system such as Hannah's based on detecting a supply voltage from the master apparatus in response to switching on a

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device (e.g., col. 2, lines 17-20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Meirsman with Hannah to obtain the claimed invention.

Regarding claim 3, Hannah also discloses the two first I/O pins between the first connector or the second connector and a main microprocessor of the apparatus (e.g., col. 7, lines 43-47) and I/O pins between the first and second connector (e.g., col. 8, lines 14-16).

Regarding claim 4, Hannah also discloses linking the switch to a specific input of the switching circuit (e.g., col. 7, lines 26-29), the input of the controller (e.g., col. 7, lines 40-43), and the input of the main microprocessor (e.g., col. 8, lines 32-33).

Regarding claim 5, Hannah also discloses the master apparatus is the personal computer and the apparatus is the digital decoder (e.g., col. 3, lines 15-16).

Regarding claim 6, Hannah does not expressly disclose the use of the supply voltage; however Meirsman discloses a line transmitting either the supply voltage appearing on the first connector, or a signal representative (e.g., col. 4, lines 9-13).

Regarding claim 7, Hannah also discloses the peripheral apparatus is linked to the second connector by way of a splitter (e.g., col. 6, lines 24-27).

3. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hannah and Meirsman as applied to claim 1 above, in view of standard USB implementation, as further evidenced by Russell (US 6584519).

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Regarding claim 2, Hannah also discloses upstream and downstream connections (e.g., col. 8, lines 10-14), but neglects to mention the standard USB implementational detail which identifies these as A and B type connectors. The Examiner takes Official Notice that these are well-known physical details of the USB standard, as further evidenced by Russell (e.g., Figure 1). It would be obvious to combine the USB type connectors with Hannah because it is advantageous to use standard USB connectors when implementing the USB standard in a system such as Hannah. Therefore it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Hannah and Meirsman with implementation standards to obtain the claimed invention.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Clifford H Knoll whose telephone number is 571-272-3636. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 0630-1500.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark H Rinehart can be reached on 571-272-3632. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

WANK H. PINCHART

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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